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World Alliance News Letter

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# Moscow and Atlantic City

Two conferences in the space of one fortnight summarize the essentials of a better world order. Three weeks ago the foreign ministers of Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States conferred in the ancient Kremlin. Today the representatives of forty-three nations are meeting in an Atlantic City hotel. The meeting in Moscow outlined broadly an effective post-war security system. The present conference in Atlantic City is working on the urgent task of help for human suffering. The Moscow decisions provide girders of collective security for a durable structure of peace. The Atlantic City deliberations should help to make that structure habitable. Together they constitute an historic advance towards winning the peace as well as the war.

The meeting of foreign ministers cut the Gordian knot of several perilous problems. The declarations of joint policy towards Italy and Austria created a new and hopeful pattern of political warfare. The statement on war criminals is a possible deterrent to Nazi atrocities, and may save some of Hitler's victims. The establishment of the European Advisory Commission in London to provide a method of continuing Anglo-Soviet-American collaboration on emerging problems is a sensible and promising interim step. To be sure, many grave issues remain to be settled. But the conference established both a mood and a method for dealing with such issues. The mutual need for collaboration dominated all other considerations.

The greatest accomplishment at Moscow was the Four-Power Declaration. Representatives of China, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States proposed the early establishment of a general security organization. The Declaration deals not with the details of the proposed organization but with its foundation: a firm agreement by the four greatest powers of the post-war world. That is to put first things first. International organization cannot succeed unless it provides security and it cannot provide security unless it is underwritten by the four biggest states. That the leaders of these states should recognize the responsibilities of power is the most hopeful event in a long time. The world is offered a real chance to organize a decent peace.

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration now meeting in Atlantic City is in one sense a concrete step to implement the Moscow agreement. The general principles of post-war organization are here applied to the tremendous job of helping the war-torn peoples to make a new start. It is significant that during the negotiations the major United Nations were willing to curb their own control for the sake of the smaller nations. This augurs well for the future. The sharing of responsibility is almost as important as the practical acceptance of responsibility by the great powers.

Collective responsibility is as necessary to the full success of world relief as it is to world organization. Twenty-five years ago this month, President Wilson sent Herbert Hoover to Europe as relief administrator. For several reasons the relief work became largely an American undertaking, a fact which limited its extent and success. In this war, due to calculated Axis policies, the needs are far greater. The need for a pooling of relief supplies and distribution facilities is all the more necessary. The United States undoubtedly has the largest contribution to make, and will therefore probably have the greatest voice in UNRRA. But no single "Good Samaritan" can meet the vast needs. Only the forty-four "Good Neighbors," comprising seven-eighths of mankind, can meet minimum relief requirements by working together.

The two conferences do not create the international organization for which men the world around hope and pray. The main task still remains to be achieved. The crucial commitments are still to be made and implemented. But a substantial beginning has been accomplished, beyond the expectations of most students of world affairs. The Moscow Declaration has provided a cornerstone for the peace and the UNRRA agreement something more. The progress achieved creates favorable conditions for the next phase of the struggle for a better world order.

As religious folk gather for worship this month, in traditional and fitting observance of the harvest season, special recognition of the international agreements may well be made. Thanksgiving will have a particular and deeper meaning this year for all who long for a just and lasting peace. It should be a time of dedication to the further tasks, individual, national and international, which lie ahead.

## Four Power Declaration

The text of the Four Power Declaration, released in Moscow on November 1, is in part as follows:

> The governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and China . . . jointly declare:
>
> 1. That their united action, pledged for the prosecution of the war against their respective enemies, will be continued for the organization and maintenance of peace and security.
>
> 2. That those of them at war with a common enemy will act together in all matters relating to the surrender and disarmament of that enemy.
>
> 3. That they will take all measures deemed by them to be necessary to provide against any violation of the terms imposed upon the enemy.
>
> 4. That they recognize the necessity of establishing at the earliest practicable date a general international organization based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving States, and open to membership by all such States, large and small, for the maintenance of international peace and security.
>
> 5. That for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security pending the re-establishment of law and order and the inauguration of a system of general security, they will consult with one another and as occasion requires with other members of the United Nations with a view to joint action on behalf of the community of nations.
>
> 6. That after the termination of hostilities they will not employ their military forces within the territories of other States except for the purposes envisaged in this declaration and after joint consultation.
>
> 7. That they will confer and cooperate with one another and with other members of the United Nations to bring about a practicable general agreement with respect to the regulation of armaments in the post-war period.

Tributes to the Moscow agreement have been made not only by leaders of the major United Nations, but also by leaders of nine or more of the smaller countries. A significant tribute to the Declaration is also found in the resolution adopted by the United States Senate on November 5 by a vote of 85 to 5. The text of the resolution is as follows:

> Resolved, That the war against all our enemies be waged until complete victory is achieved.
>
> That the United States cooperate with its comrades-in-arms in securing a just and honorable peace.
>
> That the United States acting through its constitutional processes, join with free and sovereign nations in the establishment of maintenance of international authority with power to prevent aggression and to preserve the peace of the world.
>
> That the Senate recognizes the necessity of there being established at the earliest practicable date a general international organization, based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving States, and open to membership by all such States, large and small, for the maintenance of international peace and security.
>
> That, pursuant to the Constitution of the United States, any treaty made to effect the purposes of this resolution, on behalf of the Government of the United States with any other nation or any association of nations, shall be made only by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur.

Both of these documents deserve careful study as they provide a framework for discussion in the months ahead on concrete issues of international organization.

## Pledge for Peace

Leaders from all walks of American life issued on November 11th a Pledge for Peace:

> Mindful that I am a citizen of a great country created 160 years ago by the union of thirteen divided and quarrelling colonies; and convinced that the world of today holds as much wisdom as did that of the Founding Fathers, I declare myself for these propositions:
>
> ONE, that to save myself, my children, and my fellow-beings from inevitable destruction in future world wars, a world organization shall be formed;
>
> TWO, that this world organization shall in the beginning consist of the United Nations and such neutral countries as may be admitted by them;
>
> THREE, that the Axis powers, their allies and their sympathizers, shall have the status of territories on probation until the world organization shall admit them to membership;
>
> FOUR, that no member nation may at any time or for any reason, secede from the world organization;
>
> FIVE, that each member nation of the world organization shall give up forever the sovereign right to commit acts of war against other nations;
>
> SIX, That the authority of the world organization shall be made effective and irresistible by the establishment of an international police force;
>
> SEVEN, that a primary goal of the world organization shall be the gradual abolition of economic and political imperialism throughout the world, and;
>
> EIGHT, that it shall be the first duty of the world organization not merely to destroy the military power of the Germans and Japanese, but to formulate and carry into execution whatever measures may be deemed necessary to prevent them from preparing for a third world war of conquest.
>
> Solemnly aware that the acceptance of these propositions involves the creation in myself of a loyalty to the human race along with, but not conflicting with, my loyalty to my own country, I do hereby set my hand, and pledge the allegiance of my heart.

Among the initial signers were the Rt. Rev. William P. Remington, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Eastern Oregon, Dr. Douglas Horton of the Congregational Christian General Council, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick and Dr. Henry Darlington of New York, Mrs. Edgerton Parsons of the World Alliance and Dr. Hamilton Holt of the Church Peace Union.

## World Alliance Annual Meeting

The Twenty-eighth Annual Meeting of the American Council of the World Alliance was held at the Commodore Perry Hotel, Toledo, Ohio, November 11-12, in conjunction with an Institute on "Win the War — Win the Peace." Local arrangements were made by a Sponsoring Committee of representative citizens with President Philip C. Nash, of Toledo University, as Chairman and the Rev. Arthur R. Siebens as Director. The main topics discussed were Relief and Rehabilitation; Management and Labor in the Post-war World; World Organization; Education in the Post-war World; Religion in the Post-war World.

Five Round Tables were held in which local and out-of-town speakers participated.

One of the Round Table proposals presented to the Annual Meeting urged that the Council of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration include educational rehabilitation in liberated areas as an integral part of the rehabilitation program.

Speakers who addressed the Institute were Mrs. Harvey N. Davis, Rabbi Leon Fram, Father Edward A. Conway, Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, Miss Antonia Froendt, Monsignor A. J. Sawkins, Clark M. Eichelberger, Rabbi Morton Goldberg, Dr. C. E. Silcox of Canada, and Mr. Kermit Eby, Assistant Educational Director of the C.I.O., Rev. Leslie T. Pennington, Dr. Charles R. Joy, and Mr. Herbert Houston.

The Annual Business Meeting of the Alliance took place at a luncheon meeting. Officers for the year were elected and the Annual Message was discussed and adopted.

A Mass Meeting was held in the Ball Room of the Hotel on November 12 at which the Rt. Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, Bishop of Albany, New York, and President of the Alliance, and the Honorable Carl J. Hambro, formerly President of the Norwegian Parliament were the speakers.

## World Alliance Statement and Program

*Adopted at the Annual Meeting, Toledo, Ohio, November 11-12, 1943*

**I.** The World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches at its 28th Annual Meeting affirms its conviction that in this moral universe justice and righteousness are primary and fundamental with peace their fruit, and that world peace can only be secured as men and nations recognize and obey the laws of a just and righteous God.

Since all men are equally precious in God's sight, the blessings we secure for ourselves must be shared with all men everywhere. As a signal step towards this end, the Alliance gives unqualified support to the principles for a new world order as set forth in the Atlantic Charter, and now implemented by the Moscow Agreements.

We commend our government for taking a prominent part in helping to bring about these momentous Agreements, and rejoice that the Senate and House of Representatives have both agreed in principle and voted overwhelmingly to cooperate in the creation of machinery for collective security at the earliest practicable moment.

We pledge our loyal support to our government in these efforts to win the war and secure the peace.

**II.** We recognize that if the United States is to play her full part in winning the war and in winning the peace, it will be necessary to carry on a broad program of education in every community throughout the nation. The task of the Alliance is primarily to influence public opinion through the churches and other religious organizations. We pledge our best efforts to achieve these ends through the following means:

1. To continue holding institutes and conferences on the basis of win the war — win the peace, in cooperation with the agencies with which we have collaborated during the past year.

2. To help promote and service local church committees on world order for study and action on issues on international organization as they arise.

3. Continue to help the chaplains and men in the armed services with study material on world order.

4. To help religious groups to develop an adequate war and post-war service program in cooperation with other groups in American life.

5. To join with other agencies in promoting community committees on the United Nations for better understanding of mutual problems and for better organization to meet those problems.

6. To foster interreligious conferences on religious objectives for world order as exemplified by the *Pattern for Peace* signed by leaders of the three great faiths. Thus religious folk may have clearer guidance as to how they may contribute to victory and a just peace.

7. To prepare educational materials to service these aims and to foster cooperative efforts towards this end.

# Relief and Rehabilitation

Recent developments in the field of international relief and rehabilitation help to clarify strategy on the humanitarian front. Because this work is so vital to a better world order and so close to the primary concerns of the churches, the following brief summary of the present situation has been prepared.

Relief and rehabilitation are rightly bracketed together, for they form two complimentary phases of the same problem. Herbert Lehman, the new Director General of UNRRA, has defined the task simply:

> Our objective is to help people to help themselves and thereby to help ourselves, by making possible a world in which the four freedoms can have a chance of realization.

Relief is the immediate task in war-torn areas, to be followed as soon as possible by rehabilitation measures to end the need for relief. In North Africa, a testing ground for relief programs, agricultural experts were sent with relief experts for the two-fold work. The result was described by President Roosevelt on November 9:

> In French North Africa, the United Nations have given assistance in the form of seeds and agricultural supplies and agricultural equipment and have made it possible for the people there to increase their harvest. After years of looting by the Germans, the people of French Africa are now able to supply virtually all of their own food needs, and that in just one year.

Food is the first necessity of relief, though soap and medical supplies are hardly less important. Clothing and shelter are further needs, particularly important in the northern countries. Seeds, fertilizers, livestock, etc., are essential to rehabilitation. Beyond these material needs are the great spiritual needs for religious counsel and culture, for fellowship and education, for faith in the world of tomorrow. These are major elements of a rounded relief program.

The challenge which confronts the United Nations in Europe and Asia is stupendous. The economy, land, and personal possessions of nearly one-fourth of mankind are being looted systematically by Axis forces. Among the some 500 millions in occupied areas, says Mr. Lehman, "hunger is the general rule . . . starvation is commonplace, and . . . the area enslaved by the Axis is a breeding place for all the diseases of the body and of the spirit that are born of starvation, suffering and death." From 60 to 70 millions are thought to be virtually homeless. In occupied Europe, agricultural production is judged to have declined "substantially," meat production by one-half and milk production by one-third. Preparations for relief to 150 to 160 million Europeans in the coming year form the task ahead, according to Francis B. Sayre. The task in China is hardly less staggering.

The chief problem of food relief is securing supplies, although in certain areas like China transportation and distribution may present difficulties as great. The world shortage of food stuffs limits the possibilities of any adequate relief program. The United Nations Food Conference at Hot Springs, which dealt with long-term agricultural and nutritional programs, rather than with immediate relief, found that the world needs twice as much food as it has had. In the countries with an absolute or relative food surplus, supplies available for relief purposes have been conditioned during the war emergency by shortages in manpower, machinery and fertilizers on the one hand, and by increased domestic consumption on the other. Roy Hendrickson, the Director of the Food Distribution Administration, pointed out in October that new high records in food consumption were reached in the United States in 1941, 1942 and 1943.

It is obvious, therefore, that relief supplies to meet the needs of war-torn countries can be secured only through the cooperative efforts of many nations. The United States will probably be the largest single supplier but at least fifty per cent of the cereals required can be secured from other areas (Herbert Lehman); and "vegetable oils will come from Africa, sugar from the Caribbean, fish from Newfoundland, rice and coffee from Brazil, tea from India and Ceylon, beans from Chile and Mexico, evaporated milk from New Zealand" (William Allan Neilson and Raymond Gram Swing). Even in relief areas there may be a relative surplus of food available for other areas. The stocks required for relief cannot be improvised, but must be allocated, purchased and stored in advance. To secure comparatively adequate supplies will require an enlightened public opinion in the privileged States and a willingness to pay some price for the welfare of war victims.

The Canadian food program indicates the spirit required for world-wide success. Canadian farmers with government aid have increased production substantially; the increase in domestic consumption has been limited; and large supplies have been shipped steadily to Britain and the armed forces. Further, Canada gives monthly 15,000 tons of wheat to Greece. On November 5, 100,000 tons were given to famine sufferers of India.

Taking into account the limited supplies available for relief, the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations worked out a tentative basic ration of 2,000 calories a day, or less than two-thirds of an average American pre-war diet. This would include 11 ounces of flour and meal, 2½ ounces of spaghetti, 2 ounces of soup, 2 ounces of peas and beans, 1 ounce of meat, fish or cheese, a half ounce of fat, a half ounce of sugar and small amounts of coffee and cocoa. Dried milk or fruit, would be added if supplies and shipping space permitted. Such a ration is far from the "Santa Claus" conception of relief, but it may help to spread the available supplies as equitably as possible to meet the immediate needs of starving people.

# I — Through the United Nations

The mass feeding of liberated peoples is too big a job for any group other than government, and too big for any single government. Large-scale relief involves the setting aside of large quantities of surplus foods in whatever country they may be found, the purchase and storage of these supplies, the allocation of necessary shipping, and financial arrangements with the government of the relief area. It would be an error to think of mass feeding simply as charity. The task is primarily one of organization, transportation and financing, and only to a certain extent one of charity. Some of the war victims will be able to pay for supplies. The governments of others will be able to pay for relief, at once or over a period of years.

Time has shown that the number of agencies handling relief problems in Washington and London (see February NEWS LETTER) did not meet the requirement. Experience in North Africa and elsewhere has made clear the need for centralization both in Washington and internationally.

On September 25 the President set up the Foreign Economic Administration under Leo T. Crowley, The FEA centralizes the activities formerly carried on by three agencies: the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, the Lend-Lease Administration and the Office of Economic Warfare. OFRRO, under former Governor Lehman, was an American attempt to plan and carry out relief work. Lend-Lease also affected relief strategy, since food was purchased and exported along with munitions as part of the war effort. The OEW purchased strategic materials. Combining the three offices in the new administration helps greatly to unify foreign economic policy. Through close liaison with the State Department, the FEA policy is expected to conform with the general foreign policy.

The international centralization is being accomplished in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, established on November 9. UNRRA is expected to take over the functions of its predecessor, OFRRO (temporarily included in FEA), and indeed the larger part of Mr. Lehman's staff. Its Committee for Europe supersedes the Inter-Allied Relief Committee under Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, in London. Thus the two major relief centers are united.

The United Nations administration does much more than this. It establishes a governing body, the Council, composed of representatives of 33 United Nations and 11 associated states or authorities. The supplying and the receiving nations are all given a voice and a responsibility in planning policy. The agreement provides for a Committee on Supplies, on which the principal supplying states will be represented. It creates a Central Committee composed of the representatives of the "Big Four," to deal with policy between the semi-annual meetings of the Council, and it centralizes administration in the hands of the Director General, Mr. Lehman.

It is a striking fact that the major United Nations were willing to alter the June draft of the agreement to make the Central Committee more responsible to the Council. The establishment of a Committee for the Far East as well as a Committee for Europe is also a heartening step forward. The plan to bring the agreement shortly before both Houses of Congress in the form of an authorization for appropriations is likewise a hopeful development in procedure.

The purposes of UNRRA are described in Article I of the agreement. The two chief purposes are:

> To plan, coordinate, administer or arrange for the administration of measures for the relief of victims of war in any area under the control of any of the United Nations through the provision of food, fuel, clothing, shelter and other basic necessities, medical and other essential services; and to facilitate in such areas, so far as necessary to the adequate provision of relief, the production and transportation of these articles and the furnishing of these services. . . . To formulate and recommend measures for individual or joint action by any or all of the member governments for the coordination of purchasing, the use of ships and other procurement activities in the period following the cessation of hostilities, with a view to integrating the plans and activities of the Administration with the total movement of supplies, and for the purpose of achieving an equitable distribution of available supplies. The Administration may administer such coordination measures as may be authorized by the member governments concerned.

There is no *guarantee* that UNRRA will work. Each member government decides for itself the contribution in cash or in kind it will make. The amount of supplies available will depend upon the cooperation of member governments in increasing agricultural production and limiting consumption. Even with good support from the member governments the mobilization of substantial food supplies will be difficult.

A further problem is that of coordination with the relief program of the military command in a liberated area. Military relief is a prominent part of the relief picture, for the military is in charge of such work for the first period of liberation, perhaps six months. The transition from military relief to UNRRA relief may occasion many difficulties unless consultation and joint planning is maintained.

Despite the difficulties which remain, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is both a real contribution to world order and the most hopeful approach yet made to the problem of relief, because it deals with a grave international problem in an international way.

# II — Through Private Agencies

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is set up primarily to meet the large-scale emergencies following the liberation of occupied countries or partially occupied countries like China and the Soviet Union. As the preamble of the agreement states, its aim is the provision of "food, clothing and shelter, aid in the prevention of pestilence and in the recovery of the health of the people, . . . arrangements . . . for the return of prisoners and exiles to their homes and . . . assistance in the resumption of urgently needed agricultural and industrial production and the restoration of essential services."

This is the biggest immediate relief problem, but it is by no means the whole problem. The UNRRA program as announced does not cover the needs of war victims in areas that have not been conquered, in Britain, Russia and China. It does not cover the needs of refugees who have escaped from the occupied territories. It does not cover the needs of those behind enemy lines, the allied prisoners of war and the oppressed peoples. Thus the private agencies are still essential in this field.

Many have urged that part of these remaining relief needs be met through governmental action. Senators Gillette and Taft have introduced a bill, S.R. 100, to urge the Secretary of State to seek international agreement on the extension of the Greek relief procedure to "all stricken and hungry countries where the need is now most acute," provided no military advantage accrue to the invaders. The bill is now before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. In the special arrangement to curb starvation in Greece, Canadian wheat and American Lend-Lease vegetables, milk, etc., are shipped on Swedish ships for distribution by local Greek committees, under supervision of a Swedish-Swiss commission and the International Red Cross.

Whatever is done with S.R. 100, important work will remain for the private relief agencies. Indeed their help will undoubtedly be needed in the program of UNRRA itself. The North African experience indicated such a need. American and British milk for school children was distributed by OFRRO with the active help of Red Cross personnel. The relief program for refugees was conducted with the help of personnel from the American Friends Service Committee and with additional aid from the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee. The UNRRA agreement seems to imply the continuing need for such cooperation under the supervision of the Administration.

The war-time program of the American Red Cross is fairly well known and need not be elaborated here. The many medical and relief services carried on by the American Red Cross and by the International Red Cross are linked in a number of ways both to government programs and to the work of the private agencies in the National War Fund.

The coordination of private relief agencies has been under way for some time. The streamlining of appeals and operations has been fostered by the President's War Relief Control Board. A logical next step is the united appeal, the National War Fund. In this combined financing plan, there are 17 member agencies, which in turn have not less than 30 participating service organizations federated in their organization structure. Thus the major war-related agencies make one joint approach to the American public. The method should prove helpful in overcoming confusion in the public mind, in reducing fund-raising and administrative costs, and in raising larger amounts for relief work.

The campaign for the National War Fund is being conducted by some 10,000 campaign units in over 3,000 counties and 10,000 communities. The approach is a flexible one. The local war chest or other campaigning body adds to the National War Fund appeal the appeal for such local services as it deems best. The time for the appeal is also decided locally. The majority of local campaigns are being conducted between October 1 and December 15, but some will not be conducted until Spring. The budget year of the participating national agencies also varies, though the National War Fund is working to harmonize the fiscal periods. Thus this year's National War Fund covers varying proportions of the 1943 budgets of the different organizations but is planned to carry them all up to October 1, 1944.

It has been estimated that the National War Fund budget will bring help and hope to some 60 million persons affected by the war. These include American service men and merchant seamen, and war victims in many lands. Perhaps the best way to understand the budget is to consider a functional rather than an organizational breakdown of its provisions.

A gift of $10.00 to the National War Fund, to give a simple example, is divided in the following ways:

| | |
|---|---|
| Help for our service men through U.S.O. clubs and services. | $4.90 |
| Help for merchant seamen through convalescent centers, rest homes and canteens. | .38 |
| Help for our own and other prisoners of war through educational, recreational, nutritional and medical services | .47 |
| Help for the British, Chinese and Russian peoples through medical supplies and other services. | 2.00 |
| Help for refugees through various forms of relief. | .69 |
| Help for civilians in occupied countries through food and medical supplies. | .47 |
| Contingent fund to meet unanticipated needs. | 1.02 |
| Administrative and campaign costs. | .06 |

**The National War Fund seems an efficient approach to war-time services through private agencies.**

# III — Through the Churches

While the mass feeding of liberated peoples is recognized as the responsibility of governments, the latter cannot for several reasons undertake to provide the uprooted and despoiled victims of war with all of the aid needed in an adequate relief program. The provision of individual counsel and spiritual care may be as important for the rebuilding of life as the provision of food, clothing and shelter. Thus the churches have a particularly important function in total relief strategy.

This is not to say that religious groups have a responsibility only for the educational and spiritual aspects of relief work. Along with government and other private agencies, they have a recognized responsibility for healing broken bodies. Their unique function in this field is the combination of material and spiritual aid in a complete relief program, even though it can be carried out on only a comparatively limited scale.

The relief program of the churches has another important function, namely, to supplement the motive of large-scale government efforts. These efforts, however, though altruistic and self-sacrificing their administrators may be, are necessarily grounded on enlightened self-interest. As Governor Lehman said in June:

> We cannot, even if we would, make ourselves secure in a world in which millions of men, women, and children are dying of want or by epidemic. Let us recognize frankly that freedom from want is a basic component of any enduring peace and that if America is to have any hope of lasting peace and a stable world economy it must help see to it that the liberated peoples of the world are restored as rapidly as possible to a self-sustaining basis.

This expresses the legitimate motive of government relief. But enlightened self-interest, important as it is, needs to be linked with higher motives. To strengthen such motivation is a task of the religious relief program.

The maintenance of trained personnel in the field is a third contribution of the churches to the total relief program. In many areas, religious missionaries, doctors, teachers and social workers have proved to be the best equipped supervisors of relief work, because of their training and intimate knowledge of local conditions.

Religious relief agencies are now being supported mainly by direct gifts of church members and by general contributions to the National War Fund. This does not involve a duplication of effort. The appeal to the general public incorporated in the National War Fund appeal, is for funds to carry on the general health, welfare and relief services of the religious agencies. That appeal does not cover services of a specifically religious nature. The National War Fund, because of its charter, cannot ask its contributors to support such services. Consequently the appeal to church members, seeking support particularly for the church and religious activities of the agencies, is a normal procedure and is not competitive with the National War Fund appeal.

Catholic relief work is carried on in part through War Relief Services, connected with the National Catholic Welfare Conference. The health, welfare and relief services of this agency, with a budget over $2 million, are supported by the National War Fund. A body responsible for special relief activities is the Bishop's Fund, administered by the N.C.W.C.

Three of the major Jewish relief agencies, the Joint Distribution Committee, the National Refugee Service, and the United Palestine Appeal are federated in the United Jewish Appeal. The $25 million budget of this appeal is for the care and resettlement of refugees and for the Jewish community in Palestine. The United Jewish Appeal is included in some of the War Chest budgets but not in the budget of the National War Fund.

The main Protestant coordinating center is the Church Committee on Overseas Relief and Reconstruction. This committee, set up by the Federal Council of Churches and Foreign Missions Conference, was formerly the Church Committee on Foreign Relief Appeals. Its scope has been broadened to include reconstruction activities by the Protestant churches.

The Committee's appeal for the year 1943-44 is supported by 25 denominational committees. The appeal is for the specifically Christian aspects of the work of 9 religious agencies. The budget of $1,870,000 includes:

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|---|---|
| American Bible Society | $250,000 |
| *American Committee for Christian Refugees | 140,000 |
| American Friends Service Committee | 300,000 |
| *Central Bureau for Interchurch Aid | 75,000 |
| *Church Committee for China Relief | 500,000 |
| *Emergency Relief and Reconstruction, World's Student Christian Federation | 20,000 |
| Orphaned Missions Fund, International Missionary Council | 325,000 |
| *War Prisoners Aid, Y.M.C.A. | 200,000 |
| *World Emergency and War Victims Fund, Y.W.C.A. | 60,000 |

The health, welfare and relief services of the agencies starred (*) are also supported by the National War Fund. The same holds for the Unitarian Service Committee, which has formed with two other agencies, the Refugee Relief Trustees, a member organization of the National War Fund.

On the other hand, the interdenominational appeal does not include the special appeals of the denominational relief agencies.

One aspect of the religious relief program which deserves mention is the training course for Christian workers in rehabilitation conducted by three seminaries in Berkeley, California, the Pacific School of Religion, the Church Divinity School of the Pacific and the Starr King School.

## PROGRAM NOTES

The *Christmas Devotion for 1943* is being prepared this year by the Rev. Roger T. Nooe, D.D., pastor of the Vine Street Christian Church in Nashville, Tennessee, and former President of the International Convention of the Disciples of Christ. This brief devotional leaflet should be placed on vestry tables, in the pews or in pastoral mailings at Christmas time. Copies will be ready for mailing December 1. Orders should be sent in advance, if possible, to this office. The price is 50 cents per 100 copies, post paid.

### *Campaign Against Hate*

The newspaper *PM* in New York launched on October 31 a commendable campaign against organized group prejudice. The newspaper has thrown light on a number of instances of organized bigotry. Its exposé of anti-Semitism in the Boston area, for example, was followed by strong statements condemning group hatred from Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam and Cardinal O'Connell. The counter-attack takes the form of a pledge, entitled "Declaration of War on Hate Mongers." The text of the pledge is as follows:

> Realizing that unity is indivisible—that the man who speaks against one American on the basis of race, religion, or color, speaks against all—I pledge these things:
>
> That I will not give ear to words of racial or religious hate;
>
> That I will not be misled by rumors or reports and will not spread either about my fellow Americans;
>
> That I will use my voice for whatever value it may have to challenge openly and publicly and on the spot any man who speaks, in seriousness or in jest, along the lines of racial or religious hate.

Readers at the same time are urged to send the filled-in pledge to their minister, priest, rabbi or a responsible public officer urging them to join in the "fight against racial intolerance, bigotry, oppression and all the fascist hatreds." In looking to combat organized prejudice, *PM* is rendering an important public service. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick said of the campaign:

> Prejudice against minorities on grounds of race and color is the denial of basic Christianity and basic Democracy. . . . It is the fundamental business of all serious religion to stand behind the kind of attitude which PM's editorial represents.

At the request of readers and as a service to this cause, two pages from the September NEWS LETTER are being reprinted in leaflet form and will be available shortly. These reprints give some of the answers concerning one form of group hatred, anti-Semitism.

## SUGGESTED READING

**Crossroads of Conflict** by Carl J. Hambro. Church Peace Union. 10 cents; 12 copies, $1.00.

> The experienced Norwegian statesman has written a stimulating pamphlet on European peoples and problems. It is valuable material for the religious study group.

### *Relief and Rehabilitation*

**Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation.** Compiled by Sigrid Holt. Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22 Street, New York 10, N. Y. 20 cents.

> This bibliography is one of 8 in the series, "Administration of Relief Abroad." The other papers summarize the experience of American relief agencies during and after the first World War.

The September *Bulletin* of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, 8 West 40 Street, New York 18, N. Y., is entitled "United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation" and contains the draft agreement for UNRRA and addresses by three American officials (10 cents). Twenty questions on UNRRA are answered by William Allan Neilson and Raymond Gram Swing in a Food for Freedom leaflet, which may be secured from this office at 3 cents per single copy. The November 1 **Foreign Policy Report,** entitled "What the Chinese Think About Post-War Reconstruction," with articles by three Chinese experts (25 cents). A speaker's kit, **For the Least of These,** may be secured from the Church Committee on Overseas Relief and Reconstruction, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y. (25 cents).

### *General*

**Statements on World Order,** Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y. 10 cents.

> The pamphlet includes the text of the "Guiding Principles," "Six Pillars," Princeton Conference findings, and the Catholic, Jewish and Protestant Declaration.

**The Peace Points of Pope Pius XII** by James H. Ryan. National Catholic Welfare Conference, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 5, D. C. 10 cents.

> Bishop Ryan of Omaha, a member of the Bishop's Committee on the Pope's Peace Points, interprets the Papal program for study groups. Discussion outline and suggested reading are included.

**Pius XII on World Problems** by James W. Naughton, S.J. America Press, New York. $2.00.

> A well-organized study of the Papal teachings on current social issues.

**Twenty-five Years of United States Foreign Policy,** Foreign Policy Association, 22 East 38 Street, New York. 25 cents.

> A symposium on aspects of our national policy.

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